
[illegible]

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

- Inter-agency Notification (A-310)
 - Benefits to Responders
 - It provides notification to States agencies of the event
 - It provides notification to local governments of event that they are not aware of.
 - (Events by private industry and on roadways)

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

- Notification of Air Releases of Haz. Mat.
 - (S-2480) P.L. 1985, Chapter 12
 - Requires the facility or releaser of product (gas/vapor) into the atmosphere to:
 - Notify the DEP hotline 1-877-WARN DEP
 - Stop and contain the release
 - Provide follow-up report to NJDEP

\$10,000 1st Offense

\$25,000 2nd Offense

\$50,000 3rd Offense (Daily)

Reporting Quantities

Zero (0) threshold

Any Amount

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

- Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act (TCPA)
 - (N.J.S.A. 13:1K-19)
 - Requires facilities that store, use and transport certain quantities of specifically identified hazardous materials, (Extremely Hazardous Substances) (EHS)
 - Register with DEP
 - Submit a RMP
 - Obtain approval from DEP on its use, storage, transport, handling and contingency plan.

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

■ **Spill Compensation Act**

- (N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et. Seq.)
- Provides a fund for prompt containment and removal of a discharge and compensation to persons damage by a discharge.
- Requires that all spills, discharges and releases be reported to DEP (Reporting to be done within 15 minutes from release or discovery)

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

■ **Water Pollution Control Act**

- (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et. Seq.)
- Authorizes DEP to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to prevent, control or abate water pollution.

■ **Pesticide Control Act**

- (N.J.S.A. 13:1F-1 et. Seq.)
- Authorizes DEP to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to sale, use and application of all pesticides.

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

■ **Discharge Prevention Containment & Countermeasures, Discharge Clean-up Removal Plan (DPCC & DRP)**

- (N.J.A.C. 7:1E-4.4(a))
- Requires detailed plans for certain large storage chemical handling facilities. To include procedures to handle spills, leaks, emergency response and clean-up at this facilities.

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

- **Discharge of Petrochemical and other Hazardous Substances (N.J.A.C. 7:1E)**
 - Requires Notification to DEP-NJ hotline by spiller.
 - Immediate clean-up of discharge by spiller or responsible parties.
 - Written follow-up to DEP
 - State supervised Clean-up if not expeditious or improper.

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

- **Discharge of Petrochemical and other Hazardous Substances (N.J.A.C. 7:1E)**
 - State assessment of clean-up costs at the rate of three (3) times the cost.
 - Funding emergency equipment lost or used during response.
 - Must be eligible substance (petro-chemical)
 - First pursued owner before seeking Compensation under Spill Compensation Fund.

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

- **Causing or Risking Widespread Injury or Damage (N.J.S.A. 2C:17.2)**
 - a. person who purposely or knowingly, unlawfully causes an explosion, flood, avalanche, collapse of a building, release or abandonment of poison gas, radioactive material or any other harmful or destructive substance, including, but not limited to hazardous waste .

NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

■ **Causing or Risking Widespread Injury or Damage (N.J.S.A. 2C:17.2)**

- *b. person who recklessly causes widespread injury or damage is guilty of third degree crime.*
- *c. person who recklessly creates a risk of widespread injury or damage is guilty of fourth degree crime.(even if no injury or damage occurs.*

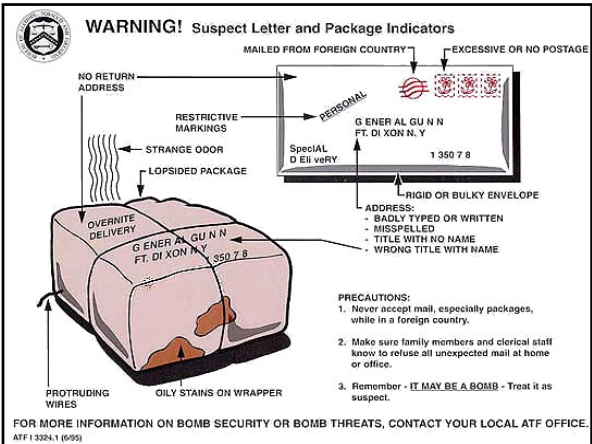
NJ Hazardous Materials Laws

■ **Causing or Risking Widespread Injury or Damage (N.J.S.A. 2C:17.2)**

- *d. person who knowingly or recklessly fails to take reasonable measures to prevent or mitigate widespread injury or damage is guilty of fourth degree crime if:*
 - *1.He knows that he is under an official, contractual or other legal duty to take such action.*
 - *2. He did or assented to the act causing or threatening the injury or damage*
- Widespread injury means 10 or more people.*

Handling a Suspect *ANTHRAX* Letter


- Make Notifications
- Limit access to area
 - (**Responders & bystanders**)
- Isolate letter (Double bagging)
- Identify those exposed
 - Secure their clothing
 - have them wash exposed areas
- Crime Scene considerations
- Limit radio broadcast
 - (care over others using Radio scanners)



Chem-Bio Response Considerations

- Chemical agents typically produce a rapid on-set of symptoms. Minutes to hours
- Biological agents produce a delayed on-set of symptoms Hours to days

Be observant to conditions at the immediate scene and surrounding area.



The HAZ. MAT. Responder - Potential Acts and & Acts of Terrorism

Can Occur any time



Potential Targets For Terrorist Activity

- Mass Transit Systems (train stations, airports)
- Public Assembly Facilities (sports stadiums)
- Public Buildings (government buildings, malls)
- Places With High Economic Impact (banks)
- Telecommunications Facilities
- Places With Historical or Symbolic Significance



Everyday HAZMAT Incident (HMI) vs. NBC Terrorism Incident (NBCTI)

	HMI	NBCTI
■ Supertoxic material		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Hazard identification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Mass casualties		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Many fatalities		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Mass decontamination		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Unusual risk to emergency responders and civilians		<input type="checkbox"/>

Everyday HAZMAT Incident (HMI) vs. NBC Terrorism Incident (NBC) (con't)

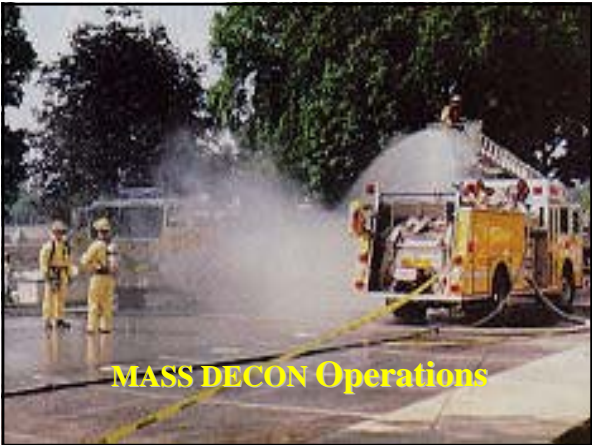
	HMI	NBCTI
■ Crime scene/evidence preservation		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Major interaction/coordination with local, state, and federal agencies		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Scene communication overload		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Chaos, mass hysteria		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Resources immediately overwhelmed		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Secondary device designed to kill responders		<input type="checkbox"/>
■ Pre-incident indicators		<input type="checkbox"/>

Emergency Response to Terrorism

Emergency responders may be called upon as part of the initial response to address Incidents involving Chemical-Biological agents/materials.

Responders may be on their own until State and or Federal assets respond. (4 hours or longer)





MASS DECON Operations

Emergency Response to TERRORISM

It is extremely important that emergency responders recognized and take proper actions early on in these events



INCIDENTS CAN BECOME LARGE IN SCALE AND SCOPE IN A SHORT ORDER OF TIME.

Key Points - A.W.A.R.E.

Upon arrival at a Suspected Terrorist Incident

- Approach the scene from upwind
Look at the entire area as you approach
- Wear respiratory protection
- Alert other responder's of conditions found
- Restrict entry
- Evaluate victims



Considerations for Mass Casualties

- Consider rapid decon of victims
 - Be alert for secondary devices
 - Establish a place or refuge or holding area

Remember the area is a crime scene



Response Considerations

- Set-up control zones sooner
- Minimize Radio usage
- Do not touch packages/devices
- Give considerations for Secondary devices
- Prepare for "Load & Go" of Victims
- Stage apparatus

Remember - Emergency Services personnel could be the target
